Quiz 4 Chapter 04 Civil Liberties: Protecting Individual Rights  
  
1. The term civil liberties refers to specific individual rights that   
A. apply in civil cases but not in criminal cases.  
B. apply in civil cases but not in military ones.  
C. are constitutionally protected from infringement by government.  
D. are constitutionally protected from infringement by individuals.  
E. are not covered by the First Amendment.  
  
2. The individual right that is widely regarded as the most basic of individual rights is   
A. the right to an attorney.  
B. freedom of expression.  
C. the right to a jury trial.  
D. the right to an adequate education.  
E. protection against illegal searches and seizures.  
  
3. Like all other rights, the right of free expression is   
A. spelled out in precise terms in the Bill of Rights.  
B. not absolute.  
C. fully respected by public officials.  
D. protected from action by federal officials but not state officials.  
E. None of these answers is correct.  
  
4. The individual freedoms in the Bill of Rights were extended by the Fourteenth Amendment to include protection from deprivation of due process rights by   
A. actions of the president.  
B. the actions of individuals.  
C. actions of the federal government.  
D. actions of state and local governments.  
E. actions of the U.S. military.  
  
5. The inclusion of certain provisions of the Bill of Rights through the Fourteenth Amendment, so that these rights are protected from infringements by the state governments, is called   
A. the preferred position doctrine.  
B. procedural change.  
C. selective incorporation.  
D. the absorption doctrine.  
E. prior restraint.  
6. In Mapp v. Ohio, the selective incorporation process was extended to include   
A. criminal proceedings in the states.  
B. civil cases.  
C. pleas of insanity.  
D. children (minors) accused of crime.  
E. indigent litigants.  
  
7. Which of the following is NOT protected by the First Amendment?   
A. freedom of speech  
B. freedom of press  
C. freedom of assembly  
D. freedom of marriage  
E. freedom of religion  
  
8. If a person yells "fire" in a crowded theater when there is no fire, and people are hurt in the ensuing panic, that individual abused his/her freedom of speech according to the doctrine of   
A. malice.  
B. clear and present danger.  
C. unlawful assembly.  
D. privacy.  
E. prior restraint.  
  
9. In its 2011 Snyder v. Phelps ruling, the Supreme Court held that Westboro Baptist Church protests at military funerals   
A. were unconstitutional because the funerals were military, but they would have been constitutional at civilian funerals.  
B. would need specific prior approval by a federal judge.  
C. were a constitutionally protected form of free speech.  
D. could not be considered constitutionally protected freedom of assembly.  
E. were a state matter and must be decided on a case-by-case basis in state courts.  
  
10. According to the Supreme Court, which is true regarding freedom of assembly?   
A. Individuals have the right to command immediate access to a public auditorium.  
B. Individuals have the right to hold a public rally in the middle of a busy intersection at a time of their choosing.  
C. Public officials can regulate the time, place, and conditions of public assembly, provided the regulations are reasonable.  
D. Public officials can prohibit assembly by unpopular groups.  
E. Freedom of assembly is an absolute right, because it is in the First Amendment.  
  
11. According to the Supreme Court, what is the status of prayer in the public schools?   
A. Formal prayer is not allowed, but moments of silence are constitutional.  
B. State-supported prayers are not allowed in public schools.  
C. Prayer is now allowed, but each school must allow students to leave the classroom when prayers are read aloud.  
D. Teacher-led bible readings in public schools are constitutional.  
E. Student-led prayers at public school football games are constitutional.  
  
12. The Lemon test is designed to   
A. test a state's practice of guaranteeing procedural due process rights.  
B. ensure the secular nature of a government action.  
C. prevent a prosecution or defense from creating a biased jury.  
D. test state adherence to rights protected by proxy in the Fourteenth Amendment.  
E. ensure that a defendant has been given access to counsel from the time of arrest through a trial.  
  
14. In the 2014 case of Burwell v. Hobby Lobby Stores, the Supreme Court ruled that   
A. the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act does not require employers to provide insurance for employees.  
B. companies with only a few owners can refuse, on religious grounds, to include contraceptives in employees' health coverage.  
C. businesses can decide which employees deserve employer-paid health insurance based on employee performance.  
D. the free exercise of religion clause in the First Amendment does not apply to the secular business practices of corporations.  
E. All of these answers are correct.  
  
15. What was the main conclusion of the Supreme Court's 2008 decision in District of Columbia v. Heller and its 2010 decision in McDonald v. Chicago?   
A. The Second Amendment applies only to federal law, not state law.  
B. Cities and states can ban gun ownership, but the federal government cannot.  
C. Citizens are allowed to own guns for legitimate purposes, such as protecting the home.  
D. Governments can ban ownership of guns, except for people who serve in the military or the National Guard.  
E. Governments cannot place any restrictions on gun ownership.  
  
16. The Supreme Court has reasoned that a right of privacy is provided by   
A. the Civil Rights Act of 1964.  
B. the Ninth Amendment, which says that people's rights are not limited to those enumerated in the Constitution.  
C. the Tenth Amendment, which reserves to the people and the states those powers not granted to the federal government.  
D. the implication of the right to privacy by the freedoms in the Bill of Rights.  
E. the Civil Rights Act of 1991.  
  
17. In the case of McNabb v. United States, Justice Felix Frankfurter defined the "history of liberty" primarily in terms of whether   
A. governments had observed procedural guarantees.  
B. those convicted are actually guilty.  
C. those convicted have the opportunity for appeal.  
D. those convicted are treated humanely while imprisoned.  
E. everyone is treated fairly in every case.  
  
18. In the Constitution, procedural due process is protected by the   
A. Fourth Amendment.  
B. Fifth Amendment.  
C. Sixth Amendment.  
D. Eighth Amendment.  
E. All these answers are correct.  
  
19. In deciding two 2014 cases involving the legality of searching a suspect's cell phone, the Supreme Court ruled that   
A. the cell phone can be searched only if there is sufficient other evidence that it contains information relevant to the crime.  
B. the cell phone can be searched if officers believe it may contain information that will lead to the arrest of other suspects.  
C. the cell phone can be searched as long as the search is approved by a higher police authority, such as a precinct captain or county sheriff.  
D. the cell phone cannot be searched, unless police believe that doing so could prevent a serious imminent crime, such as a terrorist attack.  
E. the cell phone cannot be searched under any circumstances.  
  
20. When can police legally begin their interrogation of a suspect?   
A. immediately upon arrest  
B. after the suspect has been warned that his or her words can be used as evidence  
C. only after the suspect has met with an attorney  
D. after the suspect has been arrested and is in the custody of the police  
E. after the suspect has been formally charged with a specific crime